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Attorney Docket No.: 0160105 Application Serial No.: 10/600,930

**REMARKS** 

In the Non-Final Office Action of June 4, 2007, the Examiner has rejected claims 1, 2, 4-

7, 9-12, 14 and 15. Reconsideration and allowance of outstanding claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-12, 14 and

15 in view of the following remarks are requested.

A. Rejection of Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-12, 14 and 15

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 6 and 11, under 35 USC § 103(a), as being

unpatentable over U.S. Publication Number 2003/0128696 to Wengrovitz ("Wengrovitz") in

view of Sengodan, et. al. (USPN 6,918,034) ("Sengodan"). For the reasons stated below.

applicant respectfully disagrees.

First, the Office Action reads "Wengrovitz teaches ... an encryption unit configured to

receive a voice block and generate an encrypted voice block, said voice block having a block

size, wherein said packet size is not divisible by said block size and yields a remainder

(Wengrovitz, Paragraph 043)."

It is respectfully submitted that paragraph [0043] of Wengrovitz, which is shown below,

does not disclose, teach or suggest that "said voice block having a block size, wherein said

packet size is not divisible by said block size and yields a remainder."

[0043] Several factors may determine whether to encode the packet, and if so, the type of encoding to be performed. For example, if the packet received has already been encoded by the transmitting device itself, no

received has already been encoded by the transmitting device itself, no encoding may be performed. Alternatively, the IP telephone appliance may decide to encode the packet even if already encoded, but using an

encryption mode different than the one employed by the encoding device.

Applicant respectfully submits that there is no statement in paragraph [0043] of

Wengrovitz that can be interpreted to show "said voice block having a block size, wherein said

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packet size is not divisible by said block size and yields a remainder."

Turning to Sengodan, applicant respectfully submits that Sengodan fails to disclose, teach or suggest "a packet block manager configured to divide said encoded voice packet into a plurality of first voice blocks each having said block size, and provide said plurality of first voice blocks to said encryption unit, said packet block manager further configured to create a remainder voice block having said block size and including remainder bytes of said encoded voice packet and additional bytes from said plurality of first voice blocks and provide said remainder voice block to said encryption unit." With respect to the mini-packets, Sengodan explains, as follows (see col. 8, lines 2-21):

invention. First, a decision is made as to whether the mini-packet is encrypted 410. If the mini-packet is encrypted 420, padding is added. If the input (actual data) is of size "n" and the block size is "k", then the emount of padding "p" is given by:

pared throughout the

It is seen that the number of padding bytes "p" varies from one to k. FIG. 5 illustrates a padded mini-packet 500 according to the present invention. In FIG. 5, the mini-packet 510 includes a data block 512, Padding of p=1.522 is added. Even for the case where the mini-packet size equals an integral multiple of the block size, k, padding equaling one block is added. In any case, the last padding byte 524 indicates the number of padding bytes. The p=1 padding bytes 522 could be arbitrarily chosen. The end-points of the security association are aware of the encryption mechanism and parameters. The recipient after decrypting the nuni-packet looks at the last byte 524 to determine the number of padding bytes 522 used.

First, it is respectfully submitted that Sengodan fails to teach, disclose or suggest "divide said encoded voice packet into a plurality of first voice blocks each having said block size" and "create a remainder voice block having said block size." As explained in the background section of Sengodan, these mini-packets are multiplexed in RTP payloads. (Col. 3, lines 48-50.) Applicant respectfully submits that there is no statement in Sengodan that an encoded voice

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packet is received and divided into a plurality of first voice blocks and a remainder voice block.

Second, as explained in Sengodan, the padding is always added, even for a mini-packet that is divisible. (See col. 8, lines 13-15.) This is contrary to claim 1 of the present invention, where a divisible voice packet would not lead to remainder bytes and, thus, would not need a remainder voice block that needs to have additional bytes.

Third, Sengodan states that padding bytes could be arbitrarily chosen (see col. 8, lines 16-17), and it does not disclose, teach or suggest "remainder voice block having said block size and including remainder bytes of said encoded voice packet and additional bytes from said plurality of first voice blocks."

Applicant respectfully submits that at least for the reasons stated above, claim 1 of the present application is patentably distinguishable over Wengrovitz in view of Sengodan. Further, independent claims 6 and 11 include limitations similar to those of claim 1, and should be allowed for the same reasons.

Further, applicant respectfully submits that claims 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 15 depend from claims 1, 6 and 11, respectively, and should be allowed at least for the same reasons stated above in conjunction with patentability of claim 1.

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## В. Conclusion

For all the foregoing reasons, an early Notice of Allowance directed to claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-12, 14 and 15 is respectfully requested.

> Respectfully Submitted, FARJAMI & FARJAMI LLP

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